A Decision Against Section 22 of the Tariff Law.

IN FAVOR OF THE IMPORTERS

Attorney General McKenna Renders His Long Expected Opinion on the Discriminating Clause Goods in Transit Through American Terratory Escape 10 Per Cent Tax,

The long looked for opinion of the Atterney General was given to the public

It has been mader consideration for many days and has been submitted to the Paysident three arrows times. It was not finally decided to make it public until after the Catinet meeting yesterday. Itwasnoteven concluded after its recent reconstruction until a late bour yesterday morning.

The law officer of the Government holds that the discriminating duty provided for in the 22d section of the new tariff law does not apply to goods coming into the United States through Canada. He cites various decisions in support of his conten-tention and leaves the situation just as it stood before this clause was put into the law, so far, at least, as it relates to goods brought it by the Canadian Pacific read.

Tim opinion was not reached until after several hearings had been held and much noted to a consideration of the law and the decisions of the Supreme Court. The opinion will be satisfactory to the New England roads which counsel with the Canadian Pacific and disappoint ing to the transcontinental lines that hoped through an adverse decision to secure the long hand of the goods from Asiatic ports. If it was a contest between the railroads as has been asserted in some quarters, those roads that have been hitherty bene fited will continue to derive that benefit

Of coerse, it is not expected that every will be satisfied with the opinion Mr Elkius and those with him who be Here in a discriminating duty are of the openion that the Attorney General bas but correctly construed the law, and it is contended that masmuch as it is a ques tion about which there is a strong doubt in about have been decided in such a way that an appeal could have been taken to the limitations, there will be no appeal taken by them, and it is improbable that the Government will disagree with its legal adviser and carry the question into the

The Calvingt is entiring with the country For it was submitted at the missing yes terday, and had there been any material discent the opinion would either have not been premulinated so promptly thereafter

The full test of Attorney General Mc Kenna's spinica is as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury: Str-1 have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of August 10. It is not necessary to quote all of 0. You say. On the 6th instant I had the bount to

subjust for your consideration a capy of a litterr-ceived or me from the Trensury's special agent at Ogdenstory, N. , which broaded the question whether, maler section 22 of the new tariff act, a discriminating daty of 10 per cent should be manusched upon certain diamonds brought into the Thirses States from the configuration. States from the contiguous

"Since the date of my letter above re-ferred to. I have received from the cul-lector of customs at Chicago a request for instructions as to the assessment of dis-cripanating duty, under the above procrisinating duty, under the above pro-vision of law, upon certain groods which come from Japain, via Vancouver, B. C., and theme per railroad through Canada to Culcago. These goods arrived in Chicago in care, evoled at Vancouver, B. C., by a United states consular officer, under regulations of the department, which are based upon the treaty of Washington, and upon section 3102 of the Revised Statutes." You number Shall these counts be sub-You impute Small these goods be extracted to a special discriminating daty of 10 per cent?

An answer to your inquiry depends upon the interpretation of section 22 of the Bingley tarrif tall and its effect on sec-tion 4228 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 22 is as follows: "That a discriminating duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levest, collected, and paid on all goods, wares to merchandles which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States for which, before the treatment of the United States for which, being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country), but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States inor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported ucts or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade;"

Three plausible contentions are based

pon this section, which as to strength his differ in degree.

1. That the duty is a discrimination upon

In that the day is a discrimination upon importations to venesis not of the United States, whether directly to the United States or to a continuous country and thence to the United States.

2. A discrimination against importations of goods not in the usual course of strictly retailinade from a contiguous country, they not being the products hereof. In try, they not being the products thereof. In this the character of the vessel is not im

S. A discrimination against goods being the productions of a foreign country not contiguous to the United States, which shall come into the United States from a contiguous country.
In this contention the Words "come into

the United States" are used as designating

the United States" are used as designating movement only.
Under the first and second contentions the duty would not be imposed. Under the third it would be. I hence select it as a lasis for consideration.

To support it it is said that the section imposes the duty in two cases, is when the goods are imposted in tessels not of the United States, and to the United States, the when they are the production of a country not contiguous and come lists the United States from a contiguous country.

United States from a continuous country, the character of the vessel in which they were transported to the continuous country, the character of the vessel in which they were transported to the continuous country being indifferent.

The tirst case we are not now concerned with, and the second is attempted to be established by the following reasoning. The guods which are the subject of mountry are Chiracter a transcent product. ingury are Chinese or Japanese produc-tion, hence the production of a foreign country 'not contiguous to the United States.' They came into the United States from Canada, a configuous country, and so it is urged that by the letter as well as by the spirit of the statute they are subject to the duty.

It is conceded that the importation is to This being so, it would seem that there was

main purpose of the law.

It is said that the purpose of the amend and send ye ment was to relieve the American transcontinental railroads against the competition of the Canadian Pacific Enilroad. this offer,

It may be admitted that this is a strong consideration, but, on the other land, it is urged that this competition is a lenefit, and other American railroads claim that the Canadian Pacific is a direct advantage to them.

How Congress regarded this conflict we have no means of knowing. There was certainly no avoval, and the only expressions of members which we have indicate a different purpose than one which night or migh not have been entertained, and which If I had been enteratined, it would seem the

If it had been enteratined, it would seem the natural thing to have explicitly declared. As there was no reason why the importations—direct or indirect—should be discriminated by different duties, I am not disposed to think that it was intended. To so hold would be to put a new purpose in the law destroying its unity—which is not compelled by its language or any mischief which we may say was in the contemptation of the lawinances to be remedled.

The section therefore regards, as the law which preceder it required, the transportation of goods by sea. Its purpose was to scoure this to vessels of the United States

The necessity of it to the effectiveness of the law is obvious. Mere detains from the port of Vancouver to an American custom issues was as accudental to an importation that way as mere dolance from the Bort rate. Doctor McCoy endeavored to make of San Francisco to a New York custom house was to an importation that way. The essential fact to be regarded was that Vancouver was not in the United States, and that Canada was a configuous countries. would have been useless to have imposed a discriminating duty on goods brought to San Francisco in foreign vessels and leave them free to go to Vancouver in foreign vessels and thence across the intervening land to the United States.

The amendment of the law which is made by section 22, therefore, continues its ob-ject while it strengthens and better scurres it. It dess this in two ways, if I may re-peat, by taking away the means of its evasion through the contiguity of Canada and Mexico and by repealing the statutory exemptions from the 10 per cent duty. The special effect of this repeal I will consider bereafter.

learfier. I have considered your inquiry so far as if the section only regarded more transportation through Canada. We shall see notesfer that it has a breader scope. In the second contention the Words come into the United States' are used as symonynous to imported. The language pering the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States' is urged only a descriptive of the goods to which the only applies. The goods themselves, it is contenned, must take their opporture from the contiguous country in the strict sense of importation as distinguished from coming porvation as distinguished from conting through it as an importation from some other country. I do not consider it increa-sary to detail the reasoning advanced to support this view. I have already given my interpretation of the words "come into" and that of the provision in which they are contained, and it would serve no so to make a circumstantial dissent

from any other.

I may may, however, that this view is given planes offity to by the exception that the duty shall 'not apply to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such configuous countries in the usual course of retail trade." It is mild that the words 'imported in the course of strictly fetail trade indicate the rule. They are claimed to be the apposite of importation in the course of wholesale trade, and that the letter must be direct, as these by retail could be no other way. Just trade, and that the letter must be direct, as those by retail could be no ather way. But this does not follow. Such construction would confine the rule strictly to the exception, whereas it may be bronder—including importations strictly, so called—those which take their departure from a contiguous country, if the other conditions of the tiple exist. If so, the exception has an indequate and proper office. But it is not even necessary in go this far. "It is a similar of common experience that sayings and exceptions are often introduced from aroundant, and exceptive caution. And it is sufficient or the continue percent the intention of It would sometime petvert the intention of the author of a writing, if every other thing of the same general reson as that accepted should be regarded as constant in the general words," of Sutherthand on Biasutory Construction, Sec. 202.)

Statutory Construction, Sec. 272.)
It follows, increteer that the answer to your inquiry, so far as Section 22 a concerned, depends (1) upon the character of the yessel in which the goods were carried to Vannouver, (2) if in foreign vessels, whether the goods were entitled by treaty or convention to be entered in the posts of the United States upon the

payment of the same duties as if imported in American reserts. I assume the sweets were not of the United States, but British vessels, and this brings me to your communication of August 17, in which you impure whether Section 22 repeats Sections 4228 to 4232 of the Revised Statutes, and your communication of september 2 asking whether mangainess one, imported from Chie, in the British bark Lurice, to Philadel-

A law imposing discriminating daties has been on the statute books in some form from the time of the enactment of the first tariff bitt.

In the form (substantially) it maintained until section 22 was passed it was inserted in the act of May 22, 1823. Section 2 of the act was as follows; Section 2. And be it further enacted. That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of dutes hereby imposed upon the several articles afore said, which, after the said respective times for the commencement of the outles hereby imposed, shall be imposted in which hereby imposed, shall be imported in ship or vessels not of the United States. Pro-vided, That this addition shall not be ap-plied to articles imported in slips or vessels, not of the United States, entitled by treaty or by any act of Congress to be admitt

part on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States."

This section, with unimportant verbal changes, became section 14 of the act of 1890 and section 2502 of the Revised Statutes.

Statutes.

In section 22 there is a change. There is notited from it the words "by any act of Congress". Does this repeal section (2281 It will be observed that there are no words of express repeal. The effects of no words of express repeal. The effects of the acts of Congress are avoided, and this may not be the same as to section 4228 as to section 4229 and 4230, which grant exemption directly to Prussian vessels. However, consideration will be simplified by a reference to contemporaneous legis-lation. On the same day the Dingley bill was

approved an act entitled "An act to au-thorize the Fresident to suspend discrimi-nating duties imposed on foreign ves-sels and commerce" was approved. I shall bereafter for convenience call it the au-pension act. It is as follows: "That section 4228 of the Revised Statutes is amended by adding to the same the

NOT ALWAYS UNDERSTOOD.

A fact often overlooked, or not alway understood, is that Women suffer as much from distrusting kidney and bladder troubles as the men. The womb is situated oack of and very close to the bladder and for that reason any distress, disease, or improvements maintened in the kidneys, fack, bladder, or urinary passage is often, by generale, attributed to female Weaknes

The error is easily made and may be as twenty four hours; a rediment or settling need doctoring. It you have pain or dull quently, or scanly supply, with smarting proofs of kidney trouble. If you have doctored without benefit, try Dr. Kilmer's Swang-Bost, the great kidney remedy The mild and the extraordinary effect will supprise you. It stands the highest for its This being so, it would seem that mere was no reason to distinguish between that importation and what may be called in distinction a direct one—why one should be burdened and the other bot burdened—when the discrimination was not necessary to the and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Bingham ton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genulueness of

THE \$3 RATE

UNTIL NOV. 1st.

Doctor McCoy Makes This Extension Because of a False Report—He will Have No Misunderstanding—No Disappointment—He Will, in His Own Way, Teach the Lesson that Every Announcement Which He Makes He Means Literally.

Up to the first of September Doctor McCoy gave all the opportunity of plac by discriminating against transportation of them primarity to the limited States, secondarily, and to prevent evasion, to a contiguous country—Canada or Mexico.

McCoy gave all the opportunity of placing themselves under treatment at the rate of \$3 n month. That all who placed themselves under treatment were to be treated, not for one month, but just as long as they needed treatment, at this as plain as he could. This was the frees, and consider myself completely lence-that the \$3 rate was given not for a month, but that it was given to all UNTIL THEY WERE CURED.

Now, as the month following this offer passes, many of the patients who placed themselves under treatment during August ask as a special privilege that to which they are plainly entitled, i. c., that they be allowed to renew their treatment for a second menth at the \$3 rate. It is from them that Doctor McCoy learns that the report that the \$3 rate was given only for one month was circulated.

Now, Poctor McCoy is not accustomed to being misunderstood, at least not upon essential matters. He has tried to make the lessons he has sought to teach very plain. He has taught many lessons in this city, but he finds that he has one more to teach, and this lesson is that he means literally what he says in every announcement. In order to make this lesson plain, he will continue the offer of the \$3 rate until the 1st of November

All new patients placing themselves under treatment, and all old patients who renew their treatment before November 1st, will be treated UNTIL CURED at the rate of \$3 a month. This applies to all discuses,

HEARS AGAIN PERFECTLY.

W. H. Cooper, 1430 N. Y. ave. nw. I had been deaf for over two years. My trouble began with a buzzing noise in in-left ear. Now I hear perfectly; the noise In my left ear have stopped and I hear as well as I ever did in my life

HEARING SUDDENLY RESTORED.

Charles Armstrong, 1937 1-2 11th st. nw: "My right car was stone deaf. With it I could not hear one sound, never mind how loud. My left ear was also quite deaf. After being under treatment time, my bearing returned to me suddenly.

CAN HEAR A WHISPER.

Berthe May Scott, 713 I st. sw., iged thirteen years. Her mother said: When Bertha was eighteen months old she began to less her hearing. She grew deaf gradually, both cars being affected and at one time her hearing became had that I was obliged to take her from school. Now she can bear a whisper,"

President is authorized to suspend in part the operation of sections 4216 and 2502 so that foreign vessels from a country im-peans portial discriminating tomage unites upon American vessels, or partial discrim-inating import duties upon American merchandise, may enjoy in our ports the identical privileges which the same class of American vessels and merchandise may enjoy in suspensions. Provided, that the subject; and the presumption of so sudder

it and enlarges the President's power. By 4228 that could only be exercised when and discriminating duries were imposed or laid on American vessels. The amend-ment provides that the power may be exercised to meet and respond to partial discriminating duries as well—reciprocating the exact privilege, though less than total

This act is somewhat confused by its references. It refers to Section 2502 of the Revised Statutes. That is the same in words as Section 14 of the act of 1890 (the Wilson bill), and this is expressly repealed by Section 34 of the Dingley repeated by Section 34 of the Dingley but while Section 2502 is not mentioned, but its provisions in exact Words are car-ried into Section 22. But not withstanding this confusion the act does recognize the existence of and extends Section 4228, and it also recognizes Section \$252. What is the effect of this? The act and the Dingley bill were passed on the same day, and I do not think the order of passage is important if they can be reconciled. (Crane vs. Reeder, 22 Mich., p. 331.) If either repeals the other it is only by implication. implication. There are no words of express repeal. The rule of implied repeals is well established by a long line of cases. There must be more than difference—there must be irreconcilable conflict (Red Rock vs. Henry, 106 U. S., 506, and cases cited), and "the presumption is stronger against implied repeals where provisions supposed to conflict are in the same act or were passed at hearly the same time." (Sutherland on Statutory Construction, Section 153; see also Endlich on the Interpretation of Statutory Construction, Section 150; see also Endlich on the Interpretation of Statutory Section 15. pretation of Statutes, Section 45.) Let us apply this rule.

Sec. 22 and Sec. 4228 are both comme mai regulations, and what the effect of Sec. 22 would be on the other if sub-sequent is time, and not accompanied by sequent is time, and not accompanied by legislative interpretation, is easily perceived to be different when contemporaneous in time and so accompanied. In Crane v. Receier (supta) two acts passed at the same session of the legislature were under tonsideration. The court said, speaking by Christianacy, J., " It is not possible to ascertain with certainty which was first passed by that body usemate, now which was first approved by the governor—though a loose inference may be drawn that the governor's approval of the special act was communicated to the senate prior to his approval of the revision. * * Roth the revised statutes, as a whole, and the special act in question were, however, a proved by the povernor on the same day, May 18, 1845; and which was first actually passed by the Legislature of first approved by the governor we do not deem at all material to the discovery of the legislature intent. It is sufficiently certain that both hatert. It is sufficiently certain that both were practically under the legislative con-sideration at the same time, and were, properly speaking, contemporaneous acts, and should be construed as such in arriving at the intention of the Legislature. In the case of Payton vs. Moseley

(3 Monroe) the court of appeals of Ken-tucky, speaking by Judge Mills of two acts, said: "It is true, as observed by the court below, the expressions of this latter act are very broad, and if it had not passed at the same session with the former, it might by the ordinary rules of construction be held to be a repeal of the former,

Protanto. "But with regard to acts of the same session, we apprehend that the rules of construction are somewhat different. When they are compared together, they ought to be construed as one act on the same

CURED OF GASTRIC CATARRH.

James G. Clark, 3218 O st. ow. I had catarrh of the stomach for three fears. I was troubled almost constantly with nausea; and could not take solid food at all. I was bloated up constantly and belehed up quantities of gas. Now my disagreeable symptoms are all gone I can eat anything without the least dis

CURED OF ASTHMA.

Mrs. Jenny Smith, 606 6th st. sw. 'I don't think anyone ever had Asthma

"I coughed incessantly, and was so short of breath that I could not lie down at night; I have spent night after night sitting up in order to get my breath.
"It was a year in July since I had my last attack, and I feel that I am com-



William Blake, 1102 Trinidad ave. ne., cured of Deafness.

FATHER AND SON CURED.

Robert Ammann, 1001 F st. pc. Doctors McCoy and Cowden have restored he hearing of my son his right ear was totally deaf-and have also cured me of very severe catarris of the throat."

HAD CATARRH THIRTY YEARS. William H. Miller, 335 12th st. se

I had enterth for years. My stomach troubled me, too, very hadly. If I only drank water it hurt me. Doctor McCoy's treatment has cured me. I have gained eight pounds in weight."

Consultation at Office or by Letter Free.

McCoy System of Medicine, PERMANENT OFFICES, Doctor McCoy's National Practice.

715 13th Street Northwest. Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m of 1 to 5 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. daily. Sunday, 19 a. m. to 4

a change or revolution in the hinds of the legislature ought not to be indulged. There ought to be an express repeal, or an absolute inconsistency between the two provisions, to authorize a court to way that the latter had repealed the former."

And the supreme court of the State of Cantornia, by Judies Sanderson, in People vs. Jackson, said of two acts claimed to conflict: "Both acts were passed upon the same day and relate to the same subject matter. They are, therefore, according to a well-settled rule of interpretation, to be read together, as if parts of the same act."

read together, as if parts of the same act.
Section 22 and section 4228 and amendments are not co-extinative in scope; in purpose, therefore, they may be the complements of each other. One prescribes a role, the other the condition upon which and the agency by which it may be suspended.
Each, therefore, has its purpose definite the arency by which it may be suspensed the arency by which it may be suspensed Each, therefore, has its purpose definite and consistent. Section 4228 might be a provise to section 22, and is in effect made so by the suspensed act, and as such provise it is certainly not repure ant to section 22. The fatter has its operation—commencing with its passage, continuing until the conditions of section 4228 occur and the President act on account of them, resiming again if the reciprocal exemptions of foreign nations be withdrawn.

Examples of this are ramiliar in our legislation. The provides in the large

legislation. The provision in the lingley bill for reciprocity of trade is such an example. Under that the duties of the act may be changed. An example not so direct, but of the same principle, is found in the case of Russel vs. Williams, 106 U.S. It would seem from the import of language that a statute lunguage. language that a statute imposing duties on articles was exclusive of prior ones, regular or discriminating, whether they were imported from or were the product of one country or another. It was held, nevertheless, in Russel d. Williams that a discrimination duty nating duty on the products of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places west of it, was no repealed by subsequent acts, though no repeated in them or mentioned by them In this case it is true there was the distinction, between tion between a commercial regulation and provisions for revenue duties, but the principle of the case is that where there is difference in purpose, legislative provisions may be independent. But the rule of repeal by implication does not require us to find independence.

quire us to find independence.

If there is not irreconcitable conflict, the laws may exist together. As we have already seen, there is certainly no irreconcitable conflict. Even if there was more conflict in their language more in their purpose—this would have to yield to the interpretation of the time and manner of their passage. The suspension act was reported to the House of Representatives by the same committee which reported the Dingley nill—was considered and passed while that act was in memory. It passed the Senate while the Dingley bill was pendbe Senate while the Dingley bill was pening in consideration, and was approved by the President on the same day the Dingley till was. A knowledge of its relations to that bill and its effect on it must, there-fore, be attributed to the legislature. It may be it was the later bill, for the Congressional Record shows that the Presi-dent's approval of it was communicated to the Congress subsequently to that of the other.

Even a more extrems position might be taken. It was held in Mead vs. Bag-nall and others, 15 Wis., 156, that "Where the provisions of a statute which relates to a particular class of cases are repug-ment to those of another statute approved

Philadelphia and Return via B. & O.

EXCURSIONS. \$2.00

ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN. PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN. Without Change of Cars,

(Delaware Bridge Route,)

\$2.00

Special train will leave Pennsylvanit railroad station at 4 p. m. Saturday, and will be valid for focure passage on all trains until September 27th, inclusive including special train leaving Atlantic City at 6 p. m. Sunday, except the New York and Washington Limited and the Congressional Limited.

\$8, 9 and 11 a. m., and returning on special leaving Philadelphia at 7 p. m. and all regular trains same day except the Congressional Limited.

Bear Speculators Commence Work Early and Their Active Work Sadly Affects Many Small Dealers,

control of the stock market today, and for a time almost a panic reigned on the excliange. The wild scenes of excitement that marked the recent buil movement were repeated today with even greater intensity the galleries of the exchange were packed with crowds of anxious spectators and sightseers, who shared the excitement of the battle between the buils and bears on the floor.

The grangers only yielded after consider the resistance. There was no one cause responsible for the decline, although there were attempts on the part of the bears to

covery from the lower prices, but toward the close it went off again. The volume of trading was the heaviest of the year, transactions reaching 875, 238 shares. they had appeared in the quotations at the opening of the tracing in the exchange. That many firms were not forced to ruin med remarkable. As it is, however,

New York Stock Market. Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co...

At a contact the c				LLC)
	Our E	ingh.		C108.
American Spirity	14	-14	1150	13.4
American Spirite pfd.	32%	10574	32	32.7
Am. Sugar Refinery	15184	15146	1433	143%
American Sugar pfd.,	117		11436	115%
American Tobacco	81%	10%		816
American Innacen			000	
Atchison Ton. & M. F	14	16	16%	1986
Atch. Top.and . F.pid	245	34%	32%	50%
Baitimore & Ohto	30	20	1934	10%
Hay State Gas	1332	1136	11.	11
Canada Southern	60%	50936	57 M	5754
Conada Pacific		1000		
Chesapeake & Ohlo	10	2854	2434	2432
U. F. C. & St. L	18%	283	-6	315
Uliteago, Bur, & Unincy.	10u	10.0%	98%	95%
Unicago, naria Quincy.	129	1203	1290	176%
Unicage & Northwin	10754	107%		105%
Chicago Gas			10456	
C., M. & St. Paul	103%	100%	99	95%
U., R. I. and P	Va.	90%	254	14
Consulidated trus	227	217	215	22116
Del. Lack & West	160 €	190 %	1:9	1.9%
Delaware & Hudson	1:034	120.5	418	118
Erie	1:3	17.50	17	17
General Electric	3914	19%	131.54	38%
Lifthois Central		1965	100%	10336
	176			175
Lake Shore	tilly	61%	9.5	5934
Lunisville & Nashville	10000	0179	4.4	M6524
alet, Traction	12.00	43000	22.57	****
Manustan	1194	14.00 %	101	140.5
Michigan Central	20.00	90.16		4944
Mo. Pacific	10100	37.76	774	34.4
M. A. & T. pfu	295	2007/4	3716	17.54
various Lead Co	445	4000	65/4	395.
New Jersey Contrala	198.54	355	96	90.5
ew York Central	1195	11335	111	111%
Sorthern Pacine	20.4	1307	1004	11/24
	545.	5446	50.76	500
Northern Pacine ofd	19	1184	1856	1859
Ontario & Western		1400		
r'acine sigil	30	6.74	81.3	95.04
Phita, & Reading		28	25%	25/2
Southern Ranway, pld	110	16	Dis.	2504
Texus Pacific	10%	1354	1,256	1255
enn Coal & Iron	3454	3256	111	20154
Union Pacific		330	2135	21%
U.S. Leather ply'	107%	Month.	6.	67.25
wabash pro.	7.255	23	41%	21%
to actually by developing	144	316	250	1.75
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	0.275	165.50		
		1987 70	190	D3 N
West, UnionTel. Co.,	94	9:74	91:	21.N

The market yesterday arternoon had a errific shake up. All over the toard there was a bad decline, and in Sugar the drop was something territle. The average for the whole decline is something over three points it is with pleasure that I call your ast-ntion to the remarks made by Mr. W. B. Hibbs on Saturday night for this column, predicting just this movement in the market. The accuracy with which be described the movement two days in adrance was really a ness remarkable piece of foresight. It may be noticed, too, that cook has been also the right one, and that given to take profits and sell on any small

Commission people, especially those with stock on weak margins, began to let go early in the decline yesterday, and the short interest increased. The manipulated specialties suffered more severely than the rest of the market in the process of general decline. This fact only accentuates the position taken heretofore by me that these advances in special stocks have been fictitious and purely the work of special lative manipulation.

Mr. Hipps is of the opinion that today's market will in the morning be similar to yesterday's, with declining prices. Lonion will seil again, and the bears will seil short. When the short interest is con distrable he believes that there will be nother upward push and that prices will be better at the close than at the close centerday. In other words he is of the opinion that the bulls-the heavy end of the street-have the market very nearly under control, if not quite, and can fore prices unward at any time.

Sunday, Sept. 26.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Tickets good on all trans Saturday, Sept. 25. leaving Sixth-street station 7, 8, 9 and 11 a. m., and returning

Mr. Prime says of corn: "I look for no

tush of corn until distant growers realize 25 cents and nearby 30 cents. Corn

confidence in the future and the cause of

have the farmers been as reluctant to park with wheat as now. They do not have

to sell and in some instances are holding

Sugar has now dropped down from its

highest figure 16 points. I am of the opin-ion that the bottom has very nearly been

reached, and that if the general market shows any strength at all today Sugar

will start on its upward course again.

Northern Pacific preferred was very

heavy yesterday. The other Pacific reads at least showed no particular strength. It

is the expectation of some people in the street that the decision of Attorney Gen-

eral McKenna vesterday will have a tem-porary adverse influence on the roads

cific to any way. This seems a very plaus

Wasnington Stock Exchange.

Sales -United States Electric Light, 33

it 113, 10 at 112 | 4; Pheumatic Gun

arriage, 100 at 55; Mergenthaler Line

type, 40 at 117 3-4, 10 at 117 7-8.

DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA BOXES.

5s 1999 20-year Funding" | 14 N 5s 1992 20-year Funding" | 2006 | 1/2 Ts 1991, "Water Stock" currency | 1/2 7s 1993, "Water Stock" currency | 1/2 7s 1993, "Water Stock" currency | 1/2 Manufage currency | 1/2 Manufage | 1/2 Manufage

126

14

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

U. S. Ps. H 1997 Q. J. U. S. Ps. C 1997 Q. J. U. S. Ps. 1961 U. S. Ps. 1961 Q. F.

which compete with the Canadian

RAIDING ADVANCED RATES

General Tumbling of Prices in the Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 21.—The bears were in

The opening gong witnessed an instan attack on the part of the bears, and realizing sales considerably increased their strength. As the market weakened any number of stop orders were reacted, and the pressure continued on the part of the boors. -The whole has suffered a heavy decline with gas stocks leaving.

Within a few houts fully \$20,000,000 was inken from the value of the stocks as it is certain that bundreds of small specu-

Y. Stock Exchange.	1427	Fat	met.		E)
	Oug H	ligh.	DREED	Clos.	
merican Spirits	14	14	1156	13 %	C
mericar Spirite pid.	32%	10574	34	32.4	A
m. Fugar Refinery	15194	15196	143.5	143%	A
merican Sugar pfd.,-	117	DITE	11436	115%	L.V
merican Tohacco	81%	10%	88	81%	1883
tehison Ton. & N. F	141	16	1634	1984	W
telt. Top.and 4 F.pfd	-246	34.%	32%	52%	124
lastimore & Ohto	30	20	1936	100	10
lay State Gas	1334	1136	11.	11	V
anada Southern	60%	55936	57.4	5754	
anada Pacific	277.5			14.974	
hesapeake & Ohlo		2854	24%	24%	B
. F. C. & St. L	JUNE .	383w	-6	31.4	- Ai
	100	10.9%	198 k	95%	0.0
hicago & Northwin	129	129%	129° a	176%	E
hicago Gas	1075	107.5		100%	8
. M. & St. Paul R. s. and F consolidated teas	103%	100%			10
. R. I. and F	Va.	90%	24	14	.0
Consolidated tina	227	217		22116	V
el. Lack & Wost.	100 %		1.9	149%	
belaware & Hudson		120.5		118	T
ria	15.8	1750	17	17	15
eneral Electric	39 4	19%	19154	30.14	U
iitaois Central		196.4	100%	10334	8.
ake Shore		1167	110	175	N
wainville & Nashville	tilly	0176	29%	50%	M
ist, Traction	47.00	4.7000	22.57		A
tannattan	11.9 4	11.0%	101	140%	V
dichigan Central	2.00	2211	13555	3534	
In Pacific	9436	37%	714	34%	100
L. b. & T. pfu	2495	30/4		37.74	0
ations Lead Co	445	495		395.	M
ew Jersey Central	205.54	部港		90%	C
ew York Central,	110,5	1123/2		11174	H
orthurn Pacine	20,4	2014		210%	15
orthern Pacific old	545g	5454	507/6	600 h	4,5
interio & Western	19	1194		28730	1/ -
agine agil	36	674		3424	W
hita, & Reading	2756	28	25%	26/2 24/2	Ġ
outhern Runway, pld				Table	
exus l'acific	10%	11154	1276		883
enn. Coal & Iron	3274	3436	11	Hite His	14
nion Pacific	2204	-5/4	14.56		F
S. Leather ply		tion,	6.	21%	1
abash pro	-3 .	23 .	料源	1.75	3
Voceitag & Laze Erie.	94	9 74	25%		P
Vest Dispute, Co.,	- 可集	4.14	91	21.74	10(4)

TITLE INSURANCE STOURS. THLEPHONE STOCKS. MISCELLANBOUS STOCKS.

There was no news of special importance restorday. The spread of yellow fever in be South is a factor, and perhaps a more the North, though the chances of an epidemic still seem small. A slightly less conthent feeling about the yellow fever situa tion and a foolish belief in the source dispatches Mouday as to the American dimatum to Spain materially aided the break. The foreign exchange market is a matter of considerable importance. De-mand sterling yesterday was beavy at ferred to." See also Endition on the "Interpretation of Statutes," section 25, and cases cited. It follows, therefore that section 4228 was not repealed by section 22, and that the merchandles of both inquiries is not to be subjected to a discriminating duty.

mand stetling yesterday was beavy at 4.34 3.4, but the conditions do not seem to favor the gold importations do if the street has looked for. The sustain ing influence of such importations can probably not be counted on for some time to come.

It is reported that the American Tobacco ce21 5t,em | Company is negotiating for the purchase of

the Lemott & Myers tobacco business. Good New York authorities believe that the rumor is probably true

for higher prices."

which has been flowing into market dur-ing the last thirty days put them in excellent shape, and is the undercurrent which has given the country nereliant the splendid fail trade. At no time in the history of the 1897 winter wheat crop

ate a Cuban war scare. In the afternoon there was a general re-

tators have lost their all.

gracing daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co.	Columbia R R of 1914 178	-
cers and Prokers. Members of the	Wash Gas Uo, Ser A. vs. 1900, 27 111	
Stock Exchange, 1427 F street.	Wash Gas Co. Sec B. Nu. 1901/24 115	-
Oo. High Low Clos.	U. S. Elec. Light Debenture Imp.	
	M. & N 105	-
	Chester I Pet Tel 3's 1885-1861 104	
	Am Sec 4 Tr Ps. F and A, 1995 100	++++
	Am Sec 4 12 7s, A and O, 1901 190	
	Wash Market Co Ist Ca. 1905-1911.	
	\$7.000 retired annually	****
	Wash Market Co Imp 9's, 13-27 110	***
	Wash Marker Coext'n Ca. 115"27., 1.0	****
	Masonin Hall Association Na 1998, but	***
State Gas 10% 11% 11	Wash 1.t Inf 1st o's, 1901	***
ida Heustiern 50% 50% 57% 57%	NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.	
ada l'acitte	Bank of Washington	
	Matronollian	1277
C. & St. L 18% 18% .6 3 %	Metropolitan 780	300
age, Hur. & Uniney, 100 100% 98% 98%		
age & Northwin 129 129% 129% 146%	Marinets and mechanics accesses led	2535
ago Gas 107% 107% 104% 105%	Second 131	
I. & St. Paul 100% 100% 98 95%	Citizens	****
t, 1, and 1' 99 96% 94 14 solidated taxs 227 227 215 221%		****
	Capital 120	
Lack, & West 160 v 19 % 1 9 1:9%	West End 1044	
wars & 110dson 1.05; 120N (18 118	Traders'	****
or a married married and the state of the st	Limeoth	****
eral Electric 35% -17% 00.5% 00.4	Ohre	1.19
	SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.	
e snore 176 4 176% 170 175	Nat. Safe Deposit and Trust	120
THE ATTION OF TANKET ATTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PROCESS.	Wash, Loan and Trust 118	
Traction	Amer, Security and Trust 144	
mattan Row how to bear	Wnah, Sale Deposit	
HERETE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY OF THE P	RAILMOAD STOCKS.	
Pacific 57% 37% 34 34%		
	Capital Traction Co *50%	G.5
onal Lead Co 405, 407, 39, 391.	Metropolitan 118	1199
Jersey Central 28% 88% 96 90%	Columbia 60	****
York Central, 1155 1135 111 1115	Helt	***
thern Pacine 10,4 10,4 10,4 10,4	Eckington	40000
mern Pacine of d 5454 5454 5254 5454	Georgetown & Tennallytown	
rio & Western 19 19% 18% 18%	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS	
ne sigil 35 674 stx 1474	Washington Gas	
	Chartergrown Char	:30
thern Hallway pld 30 50 51 69 5	Georgetown Gas.	1550
	INSURANCE STOCKS	412
. Coal & Iron 3252 3256 31 3154		
sa Pacitir 22/9 13/9 21% 21%	Firemen's	
Leather ply 18, 28, 48, 6, 678 and prd 18, 28, 21%	Franklin	
mah pro	Metropolitau 65	
ceiting & Lake Erie. 14 1% 2% 15		

Pennsylvania 60
Chesapeake and Potomac. 61
American Graphophone 9
American Graphophone, pf: 10
Pucumatic Gun Carrage. 50 Mercenthaler Linotype. *17% 119
Lanston Monotype 10N 48
Washington Market 10
Great Fis ice 117 122
Nor. & Wash, S. tamboat, 100 *Ex-dividend.

> Chicago, Sept. 21. - Lower English cables and large receipts in the Northwest cause a weak market for wheat today, the price declining at one time 2 1-sc. telow ye terday's close, rallying 3-4c. from the erpool was equivalent to fal 1-2c. Paris that the French were reselling in that narket and buying deferred futures at a The sentiment among local traders is

xtremely bearish, and with only a light emand prices were easily depressed There was no opposition to the lear efforts. The semboard reported 30 loads taken. The Mark Lane Express estimates the Russian exportable surplus this year

FINANCIAL.

Washington Loan & Trust Co.

OFFICE, COR. 9TH AND F STS.
PAID-IIP CAPITAL, ONE MILLION
Loans in any amount made on approved real estate or collateral streamonable rates.
Interest paid upon deposits on daily belances subject to check
This company acts as executor, administrator, trustee, agent, treasurer, registrar and in all other fiduciary capacities.

Boxes for toot in hunging - capacities.

Boxes for tent in burgiar and fireproof vanils for safe deposit and
storage of vanishie packages
JOHN JOY EBBON. President
JOHN A SWOPE. Vice President
it. S. CUMMINGS. 2d Vice President
JOHN R. CARMODY. Treasurer
ANDREW PARKER. Secretary

BRODT'S CELERRATED HATS

\$1.00

BALTIMORE AND RETURN.

Sunday, Sept. 26. Tickets good on all trains in both directions except the Con-

gressional Limited.

\$1.00

at 64,000,000 bushels, just about half what it was last year, and not much in excess of the amount shipped from that country during the famine year.

Chicago Grain and Provision Market Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Bokers. Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F street.

	Open	High,	Low.	Clas.	
WHEAT.		-		-	
lay	913c	91%-% 91	50% 690%	90元 90元	
lay	3956 23 N	30% 31	784 156	39% 18%-88	
рес Гау Розск	20%	20% 15%	25%-% 25%	10% 13%	
)ec	8,42	5.47	5.39	11.45	
LAKD,	****		A327	1775	
Jee	5.72	8:191	5,72	6.75	
PARK RIBS.	555	200.00	****	F 8 8 8	
Ray on	E 45 8	50.00	(A-276)	4 000	

New York Cotton Murket.

New District Building.

The Eckington school becase will be the next Dutrict building to be erected. In a few days now bids will be advertised for. The specifications were sent to the printer sesterday. The plans for all the gine between and referri houses have now need eximpleted by the architects, and there remain of the District buildings un der contemplation salp the two hospitals. for which plate have not been drawn, and for one of these beognials the ground has

Why Not Take the Best? The rate is no higher. The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell Gebook to Hallmore and return next Sunday for \$1.00. It is unap-proacted in the execilence of its service, se22-44.

"My boy came more from school one day with his band builty incernted and thecting, and suffering great pain." says
Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyor Broat Drug
Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound
and applied Chamberlain "Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it besied, without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings, and rhoumatten, I know of no medicine or prescrip-tion equal to it. I consider it a house-fold necessity." The 25 and 50-cent sizes for sale by Heary Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 538 F street and Con-necticut avenue and S street northwest, and 1478 Maryland avenue northeast.

To Baltimore and Hetgru via B, & O, All trains Saturday, the 25th, and Sun-day, the 26th, good to return until Mon-day, \$1.25.

FINANCIAL.

CORSON & MACARTNEY. Members of the New York book Elchange, 1419 F st. Glover Building.
Correspondents of Mesers Moore & Schley.
No. 80 Broadway.
Bankers and Dealers in Government Fonds.
Deposits Exchange Loans.
Railroad Stocks and Honds and all securities listed on the exchanges of New York, Philindelphia, Boston and Baltimore bought and sets.
A specialty made of investment securities. District Honds and Telephone Stock dealt in.
American Beil Telephone Stock bought and soid.
American Beil Telephone Stock bought and soid.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST CO. Money to Loan. This company has money to loss on listed collaters a securities at lowest rate of interest.

U. J. BELL, President

W. B. Hibbs & Co., BANKERS and BROKERS Monthers New York Stock Personal 1427 F Street

LADENBURG, THALMANN 4 CA., New York. Money to Loan At 5 Per Cent. on real estate in D. C.: no delay; terms reasonable. HEISKELL & McLERAN, 199-tf 1005 F at hw.

STEAMBOATS. Norfolk & Washington

Steamboat Co. Every day in the year for Fortress

Monroe, Norfolks, Newport News and all points South by the superb, pow-efful steel palace steamers "New-port News," "Norfolk" and "Wash-ington," on the following schedule: Southbound. Leave Postsmouth
Leave Noriolk
Leave Fort Mooroe
Arrive Alexandria
Arrive Washington - Visitors to Chamberlin's new botel,
- The Hygela, and Virginia Beach
will find this the most attractive
route, insuring a comfortable night's
rest.

Large and luxurious rooms heated

Large and inxurious rooms heated
by steam and fitted toroughout with
chectric lights. Diming tooms service is
a is tarte, and is supplied from the
best that the nurrets of Washington
and Norfolk afford.

Tickets on sale at U. S. Express
office, S17 Pennsylvania avenue; 513
619, 1421 Pennsylvania avenue; 513
619, 1421 Pennsylvania avenue; 513
619, 1421 Pennsylvania avenue; 613
619, 1421 Pennsylvania avenue; 613
619 ticket office, corner 15th street
and New York avenue, and on board
steamers, where time lable, map, etc.,
can also be had.

Any other information desired will
be furnished on application to the undersigned at the company's wharf,
foot of 7th st. Washington, P. C.
Telephone No. 750.
JNO. CALLAHAN, General Manager.
fe25